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their appropriateness has been demonstrated by the publication of these. But one cannot fail to honour the heroic perserverence which is borne witness to by experiments of this sort.

The paper by M. Dumas does not contain experimental results.

MARTIUS, *Ueber die Reactionszeit und Perceptionsdauer der Klänge*, Phil. Stud. 1890 VI 394.

MARTIUS, *Ueber den Einfluss der Intensität der Reize auf die Reactionszeit*, Phil. Stud. 1891 VII 469.

Dr. Martius here continues the publication of careful experiments on reaction-time carried out in his private laboratory at Bonn. In his first paper he gives experiments showing that the reaction-time becomes shorter as the pitch of a tone is taken higher. A monochord was used to produce the tones, and the times were measured with the Hipp chronoscope. C^{i}, c^{i}, c^{ii}, c^{iii} and c^{iv} were used, and the times compared with those obtained from the noise made by a hammer and anvil. In a general way the times are the same (in the neighborhood of 110σ) for c^{iv} as for the noise, and about 40σ larger for C^{i}. There are considerable differences with the three observers, which are probably due to the limited number of experiments, 12 to 19 of each sort, with an average variation of about 10σ. Martius concludes from a comparison of the reaction-times that 1 to 4 vibrations are sufficient to call up a sensation.

Prof. Stumpf in reviewing this paper (Zeitsch. f. Psych. II, 230-232) suggested that the difference in time of the reaction might be due to the greater intensity of the higher tone. Martius consequently made experiments in which the intensity was varied, and obtained as result that there is no difference in the length of the reaction-time for sounds of different intensities. This is contrary to the results obtained for several classes of stimuli by Wundt, Exner, v. Kries u. Auerbach, v. Vintschgau u. Honigschmied, v. Wittisch, Berger and the writer of this notice. Martius thinks that this discordance is explained by the greater attention given in his experiments, but it more likely due to the small range of intensity. The intensity of the sounds was not measured, but in no case can a monochord give a very loud sound.

REPSOLD, *Neuer Vorschlag zur Vermeidung des persönlichen Zeit-Fehlers bei Durchgangsbeobachtungen*, Astronomische Nachrichtungen 1889 Dec. 9, No. 2940.

BECKER, *Ueber einige Versuche von Durchgangsbeobachtungen nach dem neuen Repsold'schen Verfahren*, Astronomische Nachrichten 1891 May 19, No. 3036.

LANDERER, *Sur l'équation personelle*, Comptes rend. 1889 CVIII 21.

GONNESIAT, *Sur l'équation personelle dans les observations de passages*, Comptes rend. 1891 CXII 207.

STROOBANT, *Recherches expérimentales sur l'équation personelle dans les observations de passage*, Comptes rend. 1891 CXIII 457.

ANDRÉ ET GONNESIAT, *Etude expérimentale de l'équation décimale dans les observations de passage, faite à l'Observatoire de Lyon*, Comptes rend. 1892 CXIV 157.

CHRISTIE, *Change of personal equation with stellar magnitudes in transits*, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astron. Soc. 1891 455.

BACKHUYZEN, *Bestimmungen der persönlichen Gleichung bei Passagebeobachtungen*, Viertelj. d. Astron. Gesellsch. 1889 249.

A personal equation machine, The Sidereal Messenger 1891 139.

The photochronograph and its application to the star transits, Georgetown College Observatory 1891 36.

Prof. Wundt and Prof. Exner have called attention to the psychological interest of the personal equation long known to astronomers, and